STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXLIX.
A NEW GENUS, *OSMIOPSIS*.

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Department of Botany
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

The distribution of various characteristics among the West Indian Eupatorieae indicates hybridization has occured between two genera that would not otherwise seem closely related, *Koanophyllon* and *Chromolaena*. The results are apparently widespread in dilution of characters among some species of both genera. In a species from Haiti, the recombination of characters is such that they cannot be tolerated within either parent genus. This species is the basis for the new genus, *Osmiopsis* described here. The plants have the habit and involucre of *Chromolaena* and the species has previously been placed in *Chromolaena* by the authors (King & Robinson, 1970). However, the flowers have broad glanduliferous corolla lobes, short anther appendages and enlarged tips on the style branches that are like *Koanophyllon* and unlike *Chromolaena*.

The hybrid origin of *Osmiopsis* and some other West Indian intermediates is based on circumstantial evidence of character distribution. Evidence would indicate further that such hybrids were totally viable and capable of further evolution, but that the hybridizations all apparently date from some earlier period and are not continuing at this time.

Osmiopsis R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum.

Plantae frutescentes vel scandentes mediocriter ramosae. Caules teretes vel parum angulosi. Folia opposita petiolata, laminis lanceolatis vel lobatis laevibus base trinervatis supra sparse glanduliferis et minute puberulis subtus saepe dense glandulo-punctatis non pubescentibus. Inflorescentiae thrysiformes, ramis oppositis erecto-patentibus corymbosis; squamae involucri imbricatae 4-5-seriatae omnino deciduae; receptacula plana vel leniter convexa glabra; flores 18-26; corollae infundibulares extus et intus laeves extus glanduliferae, cellulis elongatis, parietibus sinuosis, lobis aequaliteraliter triangularibus vel latioribus extus dense glanduliferis; filamenta in parte superiore brevia, cellulis plerumque quadratis, parietibus leniter noduliferis; cellulae exotheciales subquadratae, appendicibus antherarum breviter oblongis latioribus quam longioribus; styli inferne glabri non nodulosi, appendicibus stylorum anguste

linearibus breviter papillosis apice vix vel distincte clavatis sublaevibus. Achenia prismatica 5-costata sparse glandulifera vel minute spiculifera; carpopodia breviter cylindrica, cellulis superficialibus distinctis subquadratis minutis ca. 9-seriatis, parietibus subincrassatis; setae pappi 25-30 uniseriatae scabridae superne sensim leniter vel distincte incrassatae, cellulis apicalibus acutis. Grana pollinis 20-22μ diam. minute spinulosa.

Species typica Eupatorium plumerii Urban & Ekman

The genus is monotypic.

Osmiopsis plumerii (Urban & Ekman) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium plumerii Urban & Ekman, Arkiv. Bot. 23A(11): 52. 1931. Haiti.

Osmiopsis plumerii is similar in aspect to two Haitian species of Koanophyllon and they are sometimes confused in herbaria. The Koanophyllon species, K. selleana (Urban) K. & R. and K. phanioides (Urban & Ekman) K. & R. differ by having 8-12 flowers per head and involucres with some spreading persistant bracts at the base.

Reference

King, R. M. & H. Robinson 1970. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Compositae). XXIX. The genus, Chromolaena. Phytologia 20:196-209.

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